The Wilmington Messenger.

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A PICTHED BATTLE.

Between United States Troops and Indians in Minnesota.

A GENERAL UPRISING FEARED.

General Bacon, With One Hundred Soldiers, After Several Hours of Unsuccessful Search for the Indians, are Attacked Suddenly While Preparing Dinner--The Soldiers Spring to Cover and Fierce Fighting Follows---Cool Bravery of the Officers---Several Killed on Both Sides---Reinforcements Ordered.

Washington, October 5.—Secretary Bliss received a telegram tonight from Indian Inspector Tinker announcing a fight with the Pillager Indians in Minnesota today. It did not say how many were killed. Marshal O'Connor wired Attorney General Griggs that a general Indian uprising was imminent. On receipt of these advices Secretary Alger ordered reinforcements sent to the scene at once on a special train, if necessary, and with a Gatling gun, if needed.

Minneapolis, Minn., October 5.—A special to The Journal from Walker, Minn., says:

A terrible battle was fought at 11 o'clock this morning, thirty miles from Walker at Bog-Ah-Me-Ge Skirk's point, close to Bear Island. A detachment of 100 men under General Bacon was landed on the point shortly after 8 o'clock. The landing was effected with considerable difficulty owing to a high sea. After landing, some of the boats were made to sail directions. The soldiers went through the thick undergrowth very carefully and with every precaution taken against ambush. No Indians were seen until nearly 11 o'clock. The men were then ordered to line up in an open space near the shore of the lake. Charges were drawn and preparations made for dinner. The order to make coffee had been given and the soldiers were standing in column formation when the first shot was fired. It came from Bog Ah Me Ge Skirk's house. The ball struck Ed. Harris, ex-marshal of Walker, a halfbreed. His arm was broken. That was the signal. Immediately the firing became general from all directions. It seemed that a shot came from every bush. Three of General Bacon's men dropped. They were at once carried to the rear. On the instant that the first shot was heard every man in the command sprang for cover, without waiting for orders. Like a flash the blue column had vanished, and not a sign was to be seen of the eighty men who had stood erect but an instant before except here and there a little patch where a gray hat might be made out.

A hoarse General Bacon's voice high above everything admonishing his men. The general stood straight up and supported by Major Wickenson, looked right into the eye of the red devils.

"Steady, men!" he called "keep cool, now. Keep cool!"

Again there came a volley from the Indians and that was what the troops had been waiting for. The Krag-Jorgensens opened with a frightful rattle just as the Pillagers made a terrible rush. Half a dozen of them dropped and the rest fell back yelling like fiends incarnate. I dont know how many Indians there were, but there must have been 150 or 200. Lieutenant Morrison, with a squad of twenty men, made a rush to prevent the recapture of Old Mah Quod, a very choice scoundrel and Bap Dway We Dung. The marshals had had these men under arrest and a rescue would certainly have been effected, but Lieutenant Morrison yelled "Charge!" and his squad scattered the copper colored gang.

By this time the troops were under cover. The Indians were firing in a desultory way and the order was given to charge. The soldiers rose, ducking and dropping like grasshoppers. They made the most of their opportunity. Suddenly a volley was fired by the Indians at the steam tug Flora, which lay off shore. A score of bullets tore through the frail wood work of the boat and every man except the pilot sought cover. Some blazed away in return with revolvers but they range was too long.

A volley was then fired at the tug Chief of Duluth. Inspector Tinker was shot through the leg and his coat sleeves were torn to ribbons by another ball. The Flora was manned by the agency under orders from Marshal O'Connor, who was on board, to get the twenty new under Lieutenant Humphrey, who had been left there. O'Connor escaped death by a miracle. The Indians fired a volley directly at him. Brill, the newspaper correspondent, and also Beason, fought bravely with revolvers. They took desperate chances several times and came out safely.

The steersman of my tug, Jennie, is shot through the arm with a Winchester ball. He is very badly hurt. The Indians gave us a full volley as we pulled out. Rev. Mr. Chantler, of Ovatoona, Minn., who was with me in the boat, had a very narrow escape.

On board the Flora, when she started for reinforcements, were Marshal O'Connor, Deputy Morrison, Indian Agent Sutherland and the Indian prisoners. A guard of two men under Corporal J. J. Nettokoven was sent with the Flora. She will return at once with rations and ammunition.

Lieutenant Humphrey was white with rage when the news reached him. His men have already started for the front.

The fire of the Krag-Jorgansens twenty miles distant is distinctly audible from this point. They have been banging away all the afternoon. A map just in tells me that we lose four killed and nine wounded up to date. There was a mistake made to begin with in sending so few men. Had two companies been sent there would have been no fight. These red blackguards respect numbers. Bacon's men have their blood up. The fighting Third has seen its dead. Bear Island, as well as its dangerous vicinity, will be gutted.

A fatal mistake was made in failing to send a Gatling and a Hotchkiss. They could have been used with magnificent effect today, especially the Gatling. The Indians had fired twenty-five shots before the troops returned their fire.

I believe that General Bacon will entrench himself tonight and await reinforcements. The wounded city marshal of Walker was brought home under a Red Cross flag aboard the Flora. He will recover, but his life is not worth a pinch of snuff now, so long as there are any Bear Island Indians remaining in this country. They will certainly murder him. Marshal O'Connor and Deputy Marshal Sheehan behaved with the utmost bravery. The latter, an old man of 60 years, but the hero of Fort Ridgeley, stood yelling at the men to keep their heads down, while he himself was standing erect and bareheaded.

The young lieutenant, Morrison, is a plucky one. He had never been under fire before, but there he stood as steady as a rock and cool as an iceberg. The men behaved splendidly. O'Connor was put ashore in a hostile country and he ran four miles over thistles and through brush to reach the Leech Lake agency.

All families are being removed from the agency at this time. I am going back to the point immediately. The army department in St. Paul should be notified. General Bacon is beyond telegraph communication and no boats can reach him for three hours.

4:10 p. m.—The firing seems to have ceased. Leave at once.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

Walker, Minn., October 5.—The Pillager and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth reservation claim to have many reasons for their present outbreak, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes over attempts to bring in some of the Indians to the United States court at Duluth in connection with liquor selling cases. Their grievances go back through many years and there have been legislative and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson bill regarding the sale of timber on the Indian lands. However, the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive and that they were the sufferers. In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor selling cases they claimed that the deputy marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth without having paid them the proper mileage. This is denied by the deputies. The leader in the troubles with the Pillagers is an old warrior, Bog Ah Me Ge Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterward sought again by the deputies. He alleged ill-treatment in being turned adrift penniless in Duluth and aroused the other Indians to protest against the way he claimed to have been treated. The United States marshal insists that the old man's story is unfounded, but the Indians had been stirred up to such a pitch that trouble apparently became unavoidable in view of the deeply seated feeling of general ill-treatment in regard to their timber lands and their rights in general.

Minneapolis, October 5.—A special to the Tribune from Walker, Minn., says in regard to its staff correspondent at the scene of the Indian trouble: "Have not heard of your man Beaton since the fight began at 11:30 o'clock a. m. The last I heard of him he was among the Indians with Brill and was running and the Indians firing at him. I fear for his safety, as well as for General Bacon and his men. The situation is very grave. There has been a special train ordered here from Brainerd by the county commissioners, with arms and ammunition. We have just received information from Washington that more troops are on their way here. Every one is very much excited, yet the situation is such as to warrant it."

Another special to The Tribune from Walker, Minn., later, says: "Have heard nothing further from Mr. Beaton. We are expecting the special from Brainerd every minute. Have just been advised that they will soon reach us with thirty armed men and fifty extra rifles and ammunition."

ANOTHER CUSTER AFFAIR.

St. Paul, Minn., October 5.—An unconfirmed rumor has reached here that the soldiers and General Bacon have been massacred by the Indians at Leech Lake. A Brainerd operator says this reported massacre is true.

Minneapolis, Minn., October 5.—A telegram received at midnight from Walker, Minn., says a fierce fight between the Indians and the troops is still in progress. Marshal O'Connor reports several fatalities among the soldiers but does not give the number. A special train is coming from Brainerd with 100 armed citizens.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. R. R. Bellamy.

A Bark Picked up at Sea

London, October 5.—The Norwegian bark Sichem, Captain Lorensen, from Apalachicola, Fla., June 13th, for Buenos Ayres, was picked up by the Italian bark Speme on September 3rd in latitude 6, longitude 36. The captain, first and second officers and three of the crew were dead. There was nobody aboard the vessel capable of navigating her. The first officer of the Speme took charge of the Sichem and navigated her to Barbadoes.

Lynched for Criminal Assault

Annapolis, Md., October 5.—Wright Smith, colored, who on September 2nd attempted an assault on Mrs. Morrison, the wife of Captain James Morrison, of the Third district, residing near Jones station, was taken from jail shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and shot. The lynching party went to the jail, pointed guns at Night Watchman Duvall, and took the prisoner to Sanders' lot, near the cemetery, and riddled the body with bullets.

Railway Terminal Improvements at Savannah

Savannah, Ga., October 5.—One million dollars is to be expended in building railroad terminals on Hutchinson's island, opposite Savannah, by the Georgia and Alabama Terminal Company, which includes a number of northern capitalists. The capital of $300,000 has been subscribed and bonds to the extent of $1,000,000 are to be issued, the Georgia and Alabama leasing the terminals when in readiness. The entire river front of the island has been bought. Vessels drawing twenty-six feet of water will be able to load at the docks and there will be extensive warehouses. A navigation company has been chartered and a line of steam barges will be put on to northern ports. Some of those interested in the terminal company are also interested in the Mobile and Ohio railroad and it is understood that Savannah will be an Atlantic outlet for western products.

Slocomb-McDaniel.

At high noon yesterday Mr. Paul Slocomb, of this city, and Miss Chandler McDaniel, of Wilson, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at St. Timothy Episcopal church, Wilson.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. R. R. Bellamy.

FOR RENT.

I HAVE A FEW MORE DESIRABLE HOUSES TO RENT ON FRONT, SECOND, RED CROSS, GRACE, ANN PRINCESS, FOURTH AND OTHER STREETS.

W. M. CUMMING,
Real Estate Agent and Notary Public.
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THE PEACE COMMISSION

All Reports as to its Action Conjectural—Dewey's Opinion Laid Before the Americans—No Certainty as to Length of the Negotiations

Paris, October 5.—The United States peace commission held its usual session today from 10 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. The commissioners continued the conference with Major General Merritt and practically concluded an extended canvass of the Philippine situation. Nothing could be learned as to whether the general or Admiral Dewey had recommended the retention or the evacuation of the Philippine islands by the American forces; but, it developed that Admiral Dewey handed General Merritt a communication setting forth his judgment on the subject and that the general submitted this to the commission, with reports from the American military officers at Manila touching the condition prevailing in the islands. General Merritt concluded with a declaration of his judgment in the matter and it may be said that he arrived in Paris hoping the United States commission would press for the possession of the Philippine archepelago.

It is also true that the disposition of the troops in the Philippine islands, before General Merritt's departure, was such and was so ordered as to warrant the view that a large or complete holding of the Philippine islands by the United States was contemplated.

Washington, October 5.—It can be stated on authority that the various stories published relating to the work of the peace commission now in Paris, wherever they assume to indicate a failure of negotiations, a renewal of hostilities and the dispatch of a naval force to the Spanish coast are purely speculative. As a matter of fact, the commission has not progressed so far with its work as to warrant the attempt to draw a conclusion as to the outcome. It is not even possible to predict the length of the session with any accuracy. The proceedings may last one month or three. That will depend entirely upon the view taken by the American commissioners of the situation in Paris. If they are convinced that the negotiations are being conducted with sincerity on the part of the Spanish commission, there will be no effort made to force them beyond reason, but if it should appear that the Spanish position is not subject to change; that it is irreconcilable with the American demands, and that the Spanish, knowing this, are simply prolonging the proceedings, our commissioners are likely to be promptly recalled and this state of affairs may be found to exist at any moment, either within a week or three months which seems to be the limit of time allowed in any calculaiton.

Very naturally Admiral Dewey is one of the most trusted counselors of the American commissioners. Such information as he has been able to collect has already been dispatched to the commissioners in mailed reports and in addition to this the authorities here have cabled certain extracts from the admiral's observations which are believed to be of special importance just now. He has not directly suggested that the whole group be taken, nor that our claim be limited to Manila bay, and the contiguous territory, but he has called attention to one very important consideration which has seemed to escape general observation up to this time and which has been laid before the American commissioners. That is that with all the advantages in a commercial way possessed by Manila the place is indefensible unless Subig bay also be held by the United States. This particular bay is, on the whole, regarded as being superior from a strategic point of view to Manila bay and the Spanish government has evidently been of the same mind, for before the outbreak of hostilities it was about to embark upon an extensive scheme of defensive works in Subig bay.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

The Great Rally at Burgaw Tomorrow

Tomorrow is the day for the great white man's rally and barbecue at Burgaw. The citizens of Pender and all the surrounding counties are invited, and there will be a great stir of the people for white government.

New Hanover will be well represented at the rally. Mr. Reuben Corbett, of Rocky Point, came down here yesterday for the special purpose of inviting all Confederate veterans to attend the rally. We learn that our veterans will go to Burgaw in a body and will leave here tomorrow morning on the 9:35 o'clock train. Captain Geo. W. Huggins, commander of Cape Fear Camp, No. 254, U. C. V., desires the members of the camp to take in the rally. All those having uniforms are expected to wear them. A committee was out calling on the veterans yesterday to ascertain if they can go, and a large number agreed to take the trip.

The Second Regiment Band of this city has been engaged to furnish music during the day and its members will also go up on the 9:35 o'clock train.

The White Government Unions

The White Government Union of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Fifth ward, had a good meeting last night at Eighth and Castle streets. There was a large attendance, considerable business was transacted and several talks were made.

The Union of the Second division of the Fourth ward also had a big meeting last night in the general headquarters in the old First National Bank building. Important business was transacted and a resolution calling on employers to employ no labor unfriendly to the white man's cause was adopted. Good talks were made by Major Wm. H. Bernard, Captain W. P. Oldham and Messrs. W. A. Martin and Sandy Hewlett.

The White Government Union of the Second ward will meet tonight at the general headquarters. Go out, democrats. There is important business and you are wanted.

Before His Honor

Two cases came up for trial in the Police Court yesterday.

The white man, High McLaurin, whom Police Lieutenant Lossen arrested for being down on the streets drunk, was the first to be arraigned. The court ordered him to be escorted to the city limits and sent away. Subsequently he was told to "git," and he "got."

Case number two was against a soldier boy, Geo. McMillan was his name and he was found drunk and down in the vicinity of Fourth and Castle streets by Policeman Wells and Gurganus. A fine was imposed.

Important Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce

The regular monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce will be held at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the rooms of the chamber in the MacRae building, on North Front street, over the store of the Fishblate Clothing Company. Business of particular importance is to be considered and a full attendance is desired.

AMALGAMATION JUDGES

Chosen by the Bosses of the Two Parties.

NEGRO IMMIGRATION

North Carolina to be Made the Dumping Ground for Other Southern States. Rumors as to Change in Officers of State Troops—Democrats Taking all Republican Bets—Distributing White Government Union Badges—Cheering Political News.

Messenger Bureau
Raleigh, N. C., October 5.

The republicans and populists have agreed upon the following as the fusion nominees for superior court judges: Augustus W. Moore, A. J. Loftin, W. P. Bynum, Jr., John B. Evans, Jr., H. F. Seawell and John A. Hendricks. There is a little hitch as to some of the nominees for solicitor.

The state charters the Monroe Warehouse Company, capital $25,000, W. C. Heath and others stockholders.

There will be a large crop of small grain sown. The season is favorable for this line of work.

News from Alabama and Mississippi is that many negroes in those states, as well as South Carolina are making plans to make their homes in this state.

A rumor is current that Lieutenant Colonel Calvin D. Cowles, of the First North Carolina regiment, is to resign and return to the regular army and that his brother Lieutenant Colonel Andrew D. Cowles of the Second, is to succeed him. There is much reticence about this matter here. It is simply said that several officers of the Second hope to get in the First. The officers of the First say they have material enough on hand to fill any vacancies.

The tents at the camp of the Second regiment are being floored. It must not be thought from this that the regiment is going into quarters. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that by the end of the present month every officer and soldier will be mustered out of service.

Thousands of "White Government Union" badges are being sent out from here all over the state. The membership of the unions is surprisingly large.

Mr. R. A. Cole, for years the traveling auditor of the Seaboard Air Line railway, died yesterday afternoon of typhoid fever, at Cary, his home, near here.

During September, there were only nineteen deaths in this city, six of them being of white persons.

The industrial features of the approaching state fair will be on so extensive a scale as to almost bring it to the level of an exposition.

Money for the soldiers' home is coming in from various sources. Considerable is needed to tide the institution over until the state appropriation becomes available.

Private J. B. McCracken, of Yancey county, of the Second regiment, who died in camp here a week ago, was buried yesterday afternoon in the national cemetery.

News comes that, for the first time in several years, the democrats will carry Richmond county.

The bets which republicans here offer to make on the election have been taken by democrats. Two of them were that the democrats would not elect a congressman or have a majority in either branch of the legislature.

Carl Duncan went to Carteret county today, to attend the republican and populist conventions, which meet together. He says fusion there is complete and will carry the county by 200 to 300. Duncan does not believe one-tenth the statements he makes about the election.

It is believed now that Senator Pritchard will secure a winter camp of volunteers in North Carolina.

Good progress is being made on the railway commission's report for this year. It was intimated some time ago that the governor desired the report to be smaller than usual and thus save money.

Travel on the railways continues heavy and this year breaks all records at this point.

Large number of fertilizer tonnage tax tags are being sent out by the agricultural department.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. R. R. Bellamy.

Eighty Bodies Found on Butler Island

Savannah, Ga., October 5—The Morning News correspondent at Brunswick wires this bare statement late tonight: "Martin Anderson, master of the steamer Hesse, from Darien, Ga., reports that eighty bodies have been found on Butler's island. This runs up the total deaths to 100." Butler's island was populated mostly by negroes.

Death of a North Carolina Soldier

Chambersburg, Pa., October 5.—Harry F. Biescker, aged 24, North Carolina infantry, died here last night of typhoid fever.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

General Wheeler and Boynton Testify.

NEWSPAPER CHARGES

As to Camp Wikoff the Subject of General Wheeler's Testimony—Case of the Death of Private Parrott—Individual Cases of Neglect Generally Where Cared For—Water Not Contaminated—Camp Thomas is a Healthy Location.

Washington, October 5.—General Wheeler completed his testimony before the investigating commission today and was followed by General H. V. Boynton, who was still on the stand when the day's session closed. General Wheeler's statement of today dealt entirely with the conditions at Camp Wikoff and General Boynton's with those at Camp Thomas, where he is now in command.

General Wheeler's examination was on the line of charges. He said if there were any "camp horrors" on the 27th of August as alleged, the commander of the camp was responsible, for he had full power to furnish relief. There probably were individual cases of suffering, but as a rule he knew the soldiers were cared for. There was certainly no lack of food. He explained the circumstances concerning the death of Private Parrott. He said Major Beard had investigated the military inquiry and made a report on the inquiry," said he, "developed the fact that Dr. Tabor was a little gruff to the men, but also developed the fact that he had proved so efficient in the field that the men were devoted to him, and had petitioned for his retention in the army." He said that the charge was that he had complained that he was not sent to the hospital when he had typhoid fever before his death. This, he thought, was one of those individual cases of neglect, and he thought it was to be explained by the fact that Dr. Tabor was probably ill himself. He found this to be true in other cases. He said it was true that many soldiers would fall on the streets. He thought that all of them had been weakened by their experience in Cuba and most of them had the germs of fever in them.

The general took up a statement attributed to Senn concerning the sinks. He said the sinks were covered every night with earth or lime. He had examined the ground and found that the soil was not porous. He also found that other physicians did not agree with Senn as to the danger from typhoid fever. The wells were a long distance from the sinks and the soil was very compact, effectually avoiding the danger of contamination. There was no outbreak of fever as Dr. Senn had predicted; hence it was a false prophecy.

He admitted in reply to a charge attributed to Cyrus Edson that a small percentage of the men in hospitals were without cots and were lying on the floor August 30th. They were supplied with beds and there was no complaint on this score, "the fact is," he said, "that the other officers affected themselves most as painful to me to see them like it appear that they were dying when they were not."

Major Dinkins charged with indifference was quoted as having contract surgeons care. The general admitted there were instances in which he said it necessary to hunt and take them to the hospital.

A question he said he had asked after on the 31st of August was a precaution—not because there any danger, but because some of the surgeons had suggested that the water supply might become impure if it grew lower. Many of the doctors had contended that the filter was needed, but the secretary of war had decided that if it would save life it would be ordered and it was so done in abundant precaution. He had seen a statement from E. E. Smith to the effect that the drinking water was contaminated. He had had an examination made not only by the surgeons, but by Colonel Smart, a noted expert, and they had informed him that the water was pure.

Replying to some criticisms of the disinfecting point made by Dr. Gillman Johnson the general said it had been very effective and done much good.

General Dow asked the witness for a general expression of his opinion of the conduct of the various bureaus of the war department. Replying, he praised the officers of all the supply departments, saying they were actuated by zeal and characterized by intelligence.

GENERAL BOYNTON ON THE STAND.

General Henry V. Boynton, who has been on duty at Camp Thomas since July 8th, part of the time in command of the camp, was examined at the afternoon session. Chickamauga Park, he said, where the camp was located, had always been considered a healthy place. The whole place is underlaid with magnesian limestone and it was from under this that most of the water was secured. There were three sources for the supply. The first of these was of springs, the second the third artesian water. There are now thirty-six of these wells, and there were none when the camp site was selected. In addition to these, 1,800 gallons were pumped every two hours from the river and this water was distributed throughout the camp by means of pipes. The water supply was not designed originally for drinking purposes, but for cooking, washing and other such uses, with the view of relieving the demand upon the wells and springs. However, the water had been found to be quite pure.

"It was impossible for the river water to be contaminated," he said. "I know all about that, and I do not consider there is any foundation for that charge. There was no sewerage emptying into the stream."

General Boynton said there were no sinks nearer the wells than 200 feet. The surface of the ground was clay and the wells were all drilled through solid rock. It was, therefore, impossible for the water to be contaminated from the sinks. The wells were protected, and there was no possibility of pollution from the surface.

In response to a query from Captain Howell, he said that the only typhoid fever in the camp was brought in from the outside. The volunteers were, he said, located in the wooded portion of the park, but the wood was only sufficient to shade. It was not a dense forest, but it was such a one as could easily be penetrated by the sunshine. General Boynton asserted that the camp was not crowded, that the streets were only about twenty feet wide and that there was sufficient distance between the various regiments. Most of the complaints were, he said, from the typhoid fever patients who were, of course, kept on low rations as a medical precaution. At 4 o'clock p. m. the committee adjourned for the day. General Boynton will continue his testimony tomorrow.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

This Body Meets in Washington City in Triennial Session

Washington, October 5.—With impressive ceremonies the triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States opened at 11 o'clock this morning in Epiphany church. The sessions beginning today have a far-reaching interest and importance to the Episcopal organization in the country, and indeed to the church world at large, for aside from the distinguished personnel of the bishops, clergymen and laymen, the subjects which will engage the attention of the council have a present and vital interest to the churches in general and to the Episcopal church in particular.

Conspicuous in the throng were the silver haired, black-garbed bishops forming the house of bishops, the chief governing body of the church. The actual participants in the council, including bishops, clergymen and laymen is so great—some 500 or more—that the scant space remained for the congregation not officially connected with the proceedings.

Notable among the lay delegates were Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court, of the delegation from Chicago; J. Pierpont Morgan and Captain A. T. Mahan, representing New York, while the clergy was represented by many prominent in the church work of the country.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the strains of the great church organ and the mixed voices of the choir floated through the edifice, initiating the council with the imposing entrance of the bishops. They entered according to their length of service as bishop, walking in pairs to the chancel. The venerable Rt. Rev. D. J. Williams, of Connecticut, the patriarch of the body, was necessarily absent by reason of his advanced age and infirmity, and so too, was Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. First in point of service came that white haired pillar of Episcopacy, Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. Somewhat bowed by his years of eminent service in the church, but still vigorous in action and strong in intellect. To the white robes of his office were added the crimson academic hood, hanging like a cape down his back, and the purple cap of the senior presiding bishop. Rev. Dr. McKim, of Epiphany, made the announcement of Dr. Williams' absence and that Bishop Whipple would preside over the assemblage of bishops until a presiding officer was chosen.

The business session of both houses were announced to begin at 3:30 o'clock p. m.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, druggist.

More Casualties from the Recent Storm

Savannah, Ga., October 5.—The Morning News correspondent at Hinesville, the capital of Liberty county, says that an unconfirmed report has reached Riceboro near there, that Saint Catherine island was swept by Sunday's storm and that Superintendent F. M. Wetherton and family were lost. The report, the correspondent says, is unconfirmed, but fairly reliable. It reached Riceboro by a negro who claims to have been the only person on the island who escaped with his life. He climbed a tree and waited for the tide to recede.

Telegraph and telephone systems are still prostrated and connections with coast towns are still cut off. Information is only obtainable by messengers who can hardly pass the country roads.

McIntosh and Liberty counties sustained heavy damages but no estimate has yet been ventured.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in it's merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. R. R. Bellamy.

Hitch as to Evacuation of Havana

Havana, October 4.—(Delayed in transmission.)—At the joint session this morning of the United States and Spanish military commissioners, the Spaniards, according to a report, declared it was impossible to evacuate the island immediately, while the American commissioners insist that their instructions called for an immediate evacuation. After two hours' conference on the subject the joint commissions were unable to reach and definite agreement.

The American commissioners on their return to headquarters at the Trocha hotel, Vedado, were busily engaged in translating the stenographer's notes and in sending code messages to Washington.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

News From the Storm-Swept Section is Still Meagre, Telegraph Wires are Still Prostrate.

A Desperate Battle is Fought in Minnesota Between Regulars and Pillager Indians. A General Indian Uprising is Expected.

The Administration Will Recommend to Congress the Revival of the Grade of Admiral and the Promotion of Dewey to That Rank.

The Triennial Council of the Episcopal Church of the United States Convenes in Washington, D. C.

The Spanish Commissioners Say They Cannot Evacuate Cuba at Once and the Americans Say They Must.

A Negro in Jail at Annapolis, Md., for Criminal Assault, is Lynched.

All Statements as to What Has Actually Occurred in the Meeting of the Peace Commissioners is Purely Conjectural.

If it is Found the Spanish Peace Commission is Playing for Time Our Commissioners Will be Recalled.

It is Rumored that General Bacon and all his Men Have Been Massacred.

A Negro is Appointed Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Florida.

Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

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German Cashmeres, French Vigoureux, French Plaids, Crepons, Black and all Colors, Covert Cloth, Cheviots, in the Army and Navy Blues, Whip Cord, Broad Cloth, Camel's Hair and Serges, Pattern Suits, in Poplin Weave and Melange Effect, Fancy Silks for Waists, RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS AND BRAIDS Match any and Everything.

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NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

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AT COST.

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Sep 29

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